

THAT INTERVIEW KING IS WAITING

Mr. Thurston Replies to War May be Declared
Mr. Stevens.

He Declares He Was Not in Error
In His Former Statements
to the Press.

The Washington Star of a recent issue says:

Mr. Lorrin A. Thurston, ex-Minister from Hawaii, and now the president of the Annexation Club of Honolulu, said to a Star reporter this morning: "I see that the statements made in the course of an interview published in the Star last Friday, have been questioned by Mr. D. Stevens, the counsel of the Japanese Legation, who claims that I am in error both in my facts and in my conclusions. The interview had reference to the reported refusal of the Hawaiian Government to allow 337 Japanese immigrants to land in Honolulu. 'The facts which I stated,' continued Mr. Thurston, 'were, in substance: 'First. That the Japanese have the right of ingress into Hawaii. My authority for such statement is article 2 of the Hawaiian-Japanese treaty, dated August 19, 1896, page 115 of Hawaiian treaties, which gives free right of ingress to Hawaii. This treaty is still in force and is entirely distinct from the 'labor convention,' which Mr. Stevens says is terminable on a year's notice. This convention is now a dead letter, no immigrants coming under its terms. 'A CHANGE OF POLICY. 'Second. I stated that formerly the Japanese Government only allowed Japanese to come to Hawaii under contract, by which they were under the control and supervision of the Hawaiian Government, but that recently it had changed its policy and allowed free immigration to Hawaii, which was being actively promoted by a number of Japanese immigration companies, who were pouring Japanese into the country without any check on the part of the Government as to what became of them. 'My authority for making this statement is that from 1882 to 1896 I was president of the Hawaiian Board of Immigration and had personal knowledge of the conditions under which all Japanese immigrants came to Hawaii; and that I am personally acquainted with the Honolulu agents of the companies indicated, and know from the official records in Honolulu, which I have examined within the last four months, that none of the Japanese immigrants came to Hawaii during 1896 came under the labor convention,' which Mr. Stevens refers to, under which the Hawaiian Government would have had control of them. 'Third. I stated that the late Minister to Washington was a member of one of these immigration companies. 'Mr. Stevens says: 'Neither the Japanese Minister, as stated by Mr. Thurston, nor other Japanese officials have any connection with these companies.' My authority for this statement is an advertisement in the Hawaiian Gazette of November 10, 1896, by the 'Japan Immigration Company' of Osaka, Japan, in which the following statement appears, after the objects of the company are set forth. Following are the persons who compose the company: 'Fozo Tatino, ex-Minister to Washington. 'I refer also to the records of the Supreme Court of Hawaii in the case of 'In re application of Masumoto Michimoshu for a writ of habeas corpus,' decided November 18, 1896, in which a member of the company and also its Honolulu manager, both testified under oath that Fozo Tatino, ex-Minister to Washington, was a member of the company. 'Fourth. I stated that the Hawaiian Government had passed a law prohibiting any immigrant to land who could not produce \$50, and gave instances of evasion of the law and how it was practically failed to keep any of the Japanese out. My authority for this statement is the Hawaiian statute, and the fact that during the year 1896 I was an attorney before the Supreme Court of Hawaii in 47 cases arising out of this law. 'A PEACEFUL INVASION. 'Fifth. I stated that, under these conditions, there was a 'peaceful invasion' of Hawaii going on, as a result of which 'within five years from now, if the present rate of Japanese immigration to Hawaii continues, they will be majority of the inhabitants of the entire country.' My authority for this statement is the census statistics of Hawaii, showing that in 1884 the Japanese numbered 196, in 1890 the Japanese numbered 12,299, in 1896 the Japanese numbered 24,467, out of a total population of 109,920. 'I further refer to the Custom House statistics of Honolulu for 1896, which show that the number of Japanese who entered Honolulu during 1896 was only 2,838, while during 1895 the number was 6,222, of whom 2,233 came during the last three months. 'Mr. Stevens says that the Japanese Government has nothing to do with this immigration. I did not say that it did. I said that it is the well known universal belief in Hawaii that the present extraordinary movement from Japan to Hawaii is part of a systematic plan, with the full approval of the Japanese Government, to gain control of the islands. Whether this is so or not, I cannot say. Certainly no more certain method of accomplishing that result can be followed than that which is now going on. 'In support of this statement I refer to the files of the Honolulu papers, which are continually discussing this subject, and to the Honolulu correspondence of the Star, dated February 25 last, published in the Star of the 19 inst., and to the address issued in Honolulu by royalist leaders on February 16 last, urging annexation as the sole salvation from Japanese domination. 'This belief is based on the facts above set forth, and also upon the knowledge that not long since pressure was brought to bear by the Japanese Government to secure the right to vote for Japanese subjects in Hawaii, and that within the year last past a further demand was made that the Hawaiian Government should not allow any more Chinese to enter Hawaii, on the specific ground that it would be injurious to Japanese interests. 'Mr. Stevens further states 'it is safe to say that 99 out of every 100 Japanese who go to Hawaii, go there in furtherance of agreements for their employment upon the plantations.' 'When Mr. Stevens speaks of his own knowledge his word is as good as his bond, but the above statement does not purport to be from knowledge, while the Honolulu Customs records show that on an average during 1896 only 20 to 25 per cent came under plantation contract. In November last I made personal inquiry of the immigration as to what had become of the other 80 per cent, and was informed that they had no idea—that it was none of the business of the immigration. 'Mr. Stevens states that originally the Hawaiian Government encouraged Japanese immigration. This is correct, but the correctness of such a policy in 1884, with 115 Japanese in the country, is one thing and in 1897, with over 25,000, is another. As a fact, the Hawaiian Government is now struggling against the immigration, with but indifferent success. 'The foregoing are some of the authorities supporting my facts. Every one can draw his own conclusions. 'I have not the remotest personal feeling against Japanese individuals, or as a whole, having many personal friends among them, and in the practice of my profession they are among my best clients. It is with regret that I have felt it my duty to make the statement which Mr. Stevens objects to. My sole object was and is to bring to the notice of the American people that Western civilization in Hawaii is faced with a condition, which words will not change, and in the dealing with which we, as the vanguard, ask their assistance before it is too late."

LONDON, April 2.—The news from the seat of disturbance in the Southeast is of a disquieting character today. It seems almost impossible that war between Turkey and Greece can be averted now. In both countries the war feeling is strong and both are determined not to recede from the positions they have taken. A dispatch to the Times from Vienna says: A council of admirals was held today (Thursday) to determine whether and when the Gulf of Athens is to be blockaded. All the powers have now consented to the proposition, though nothing has been decided as to the blockade of other Greek ports. It is no secret that King George has formally stated to the powers that a declaration of war against Turkey will immediately follow an extension of the blockade to the Greek coast. This fact cannot be left out of consideration. It is believed in some quarters that if the Gulf of Athens is blockaded popular excitement will compel the King to declare war, even if his own judgment and that of the Cabinet were opposed. This has been a leading cause of the delay in securing a unanimous agreement between the powers. There is no doubt that in the event of a "Turko-Greek war" the intervention of the powers would be suspended. The Greeks are calculating on the neutrality of the powers so far as the Greek fleet is concerned, and believe that even if they should suffer reverses on land, which they do not expect, they would more than retrieve themselves by the victories that their navy would win. And they confidently believe that the powers would not allow a Turkish army to capture Athens if the worst came. The Star this afternoon asserts that the blockade of the Grecian ports by the powers will begin Sunday, April 4.

BALFOUR ON CRETE.
He Says the Powers Are Only Depending Mohammedan Cretons.

LONDON, April 2.—In the Commons today Labouchere (Radical) moved that the House disapprove the advice of the Marquis of Salisbury to the Queen to use the British forces against the Cretons or the Greek nation. He made a long and violent speech, denouncing the policy of the Government, which he characterized as a policy "fostering a perfect nest of anarchy and slaughter." He said he believed that a vote of censure would be proposed before the Easter recess. Balfour, "first Lord of the Treasury, replying on behalf of the Government, said that he would welcome the motion of censure. It would give the Government an opportunity to defend its policy. He wished to reiterate that the great powers were not siding with Turkey, but were only defending the lives of Mohammedan Cretons against those who were not Mohammedans and their allies. The policy of the British Government was to give the Cretons self-government.

RIVERA STILL ALIVE.
Weyler Said to Have Regard For the United States.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A Havana special says: The report sent out from Key West that General Rivera was shot at sunrise this morning is untrue. The trial by court-martial of General Rivera is being proceeded with behind closed doors at San Cristobal. The news of the debate in the Senate was cabled to Havana and then wired to Weyler. It was understood at the palace that Weyler intended to arrange matters so that he would not be balked again. The court-martial was ordered the moment the news of Rivera's capture was received, and it was directed to use every diligence to make its report. The sentence of death was practically pronounced before the court convened. A form of trial was ordered in deference to public opinion in the United States. The names of the officers of the court have not been made public, it is said, but they were the most intense partisans with Weyler has. Several cable inquiries sent over to Havana this morning have remained unanswered, and it is the opinion here that something has occurred, as the censor refuses to allow any information about Rivera to be sent out.

TARIFF IN THE SENATE.
House Bill Turned Over to the Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The tariff bill passed by the House yesterday was received by the Senate as soon as the session opened today. Without motion or comment Presiding Officer Hobart referred the bill to the Committee on Finance.

Hoar secured immediate consideration for the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to use a Government vessel or charter a private vessel for the transportation of contributions of grain, etc., to the famine-stricken people of India. Senator Stewart of Nevada took occasion to speak briefly on the demoralization of silver in India, brought about by England, as one of the chief causes of the lamentable condition of affairs in India. The first open and formal expressions of dissatisfaction with the pending tariff bill on the part of foreign nations have come to the State Department from Japan and Argentina. The Japanese Minister has expressed the regret of his Government at the proposed adoption of the silk schedules. The Argentine Minister added his protest, not, as has been stated, in the form of a threat of reprisals, but in the usual diplomatic form, against the proposed duty on hides and other raw materials coming from his country in great quantities to the United States.

France Taxes Foreign Vessels.
PARIS, April 1.—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the port duties bill, imposing a tax upon foreign vessels of 1 franc 25 centimes per metric ton upon merchandise, and upon each head of cattle or passenger landed.

Nominations Confirmed.
WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations: William S. Hamburger of Pennsylvania to be Second Assistant Postmaster General; Charlemagne Tower of Pennsylvania, to be Minister to Austria-

Hungary; Alexander M. Thackara of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Amoy, China; Anson Burlingame Johnson of Colorado, to be Consul at Amoy, China; Henry A. McCallin of Pennsylvania, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District; also, several promotions in the army.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.
If Approved It Will Have No Significance or Force.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—It is pretty well understood that the arbitration treaty, which will be finally disposed of in the Senate the latter part of next week, will either be defeated or else will be so changed in character as to amount to nothing more than a formal declaration of exactly what the conditions are now without it; that is, that we may submit to arbitration any question which may arise between the two countries provided the Executive and the Senate and England desire to do so and can agree upon the terms. In other words, if the treaty is approved by the Senate at all it will have no significance or force, and will not change the situation from exactly what it is.

TURKEY WOULD FIGHT.
Sultan Chafes Under Situation in Crete.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, April 2.—The news from Crete has caused much excitement among the people of this city. The reports of fighting and of the defeat of the Turkish troops has created a strong war feeling. The Porte declares that he will not wait patiently much longer for a settlement of the trouble, and says that unless the claims of Turkey be speedily recognized he will propose to the powers that he take matters into his own hands and protect his own territory. It is thought here, too, that the action of the foreign warships in blockading Grecian ports will hasten the outbreak of war between Turkey and Greece along the frontier of Thessaly.

RUSSIA'S BIG DEFICIT.
Eighty Million Rubles in Twelve Months.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 2.—The publication of the Russian budget discloses the fact that there has been a deficit in the last 12 months of 80,000,000 rubles, but that this has been covered by a withdrawal of bullion from the Treasury. The expenditure for the year 1896-97 deficit included 50,000,000 in gold for the conversion fund and 25,000,000 for gold transactions at the Reichbank.

A New Atlantic Cable.
PARIS, April 2.—A new Atlantic cable is being started at Calais and will shortly be laid.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.
Gun Carriages For New Fortifications Being Finished.

BOSTON, (Mass.), March 30.—Five barbette gun carriages, designed for the new fortifications at San Francisco are now being finished in the assembling shop of the arsenal at Watertown, Mass. The first of the pattern twelve-inch disappearing gun carriages is also being put together. This carriage is the largest of the type which has ever been built in this country, and is unique in many particulars. It will be completed about May 1st and will be sent to the Sandy Hook proving grounds for testing.

No Cereals From Persia.
WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Department of State is officially advised of the issuance of two decrees by the Persian Government, one prohibiting from March 11, 1897, the exportation of rye, wheat, barley and other cereals, and the other prohibiting the exportation of sheep and goat skins from Meshed.

Two years ago R. J. Warren, a druggist at Pleasant Brook, N. Y., bought a small supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He sums up the result as follows: "At that time the goods were unknown in this section; today Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a household word." It is the same in hundreds of communities. Where ever the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy become known the people will have nothing else. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands.



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Azcarraga, who will in all probability go to Cuba as Captain General Weyler's superior officer, is the Spanish minister of war, an able director of men and one of the shrewdest diplomats in all Europe. Azcarraga, it is said, will begin his operations by releasing all the American prisoners now held in Cuba.



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